

## Daily Democrat.

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A great deal of impatience is manifested at the inaction of our army on the Potomac. In this we do not sympathize. It is the duty of McClellan to run no risk at that point; not even the remotest. The defense of the capital must not be put at hazard and made to depend on the result of a battle. The Bull Run affair was only not fatal because the enemy had not the courage to take advantage of it. The Confederate forces can be moved from the Potomac without risking a general engagement; and this is the policy, no doubt, of General McClellan. When he moves his main army he will be sure of the result. In that course he is wise. It is his duty to pursue it and regard no outside pressure.

The Confederates are wasting their time, and eating themselves up at Manassas. They can take up lodging there indefinitely, and be no nearer their object. There are points to be gained remote from Washington, and more fatal to the Confederate rebellion than the occupation of Manassas. It is true, if the Confederates could take Washington, they would achieve a great success; but the Federals would not make as much by taking Manassas. The prizes are vastly unequal, and it is bad policy to stake one against the other. Secure Washington then; let there be no risks about it. The work of scattering the Confederate troops from that point can be done elsewhere. It is important, however, to have no more such follies as occurred at Edward's Ferry anywhere. We shall not criticize generalship; but we can say what we please of this affair without presumption, as no one will pretend there was any generalship there.

We are glad to see that in this State and Missouri the Confederates have failed so far. Let the fleet do its duty on the coast, and the Federal troops from the West will meet it on the Atlantic; and these Manassas troops must return to the South to give up that region.

We can afford to wait at Washington longer than they can stay at Manassas.

The Secessionists have been a good while on the hunt for their rights. Some of them from this State have joined the Southern army to get their rights. We should like to have an expose of their success in the hunt, for the encouragement of other people. They could get along bravely if they could get all the rights in the world; but other people have an idea that they too have rights, and therein is a collision, and serious jeopardy of rights on all sides. So far, the right is no better than the right to share the wolf. There is a great loss of blood and treasure, great anxiety and distress, and no profit. The goal they aimed at recedes the further they travel.

What is worse than all, success will bring nothing—no better Government than they and their fathers have had. They can't hope for better. It is not to be found in the history of the world; and it is not in store for mankind. After they survive a deluge of calamities and losses, not a man in the Southern Confederacy, except an officeholder or Government contractor, will be any better off than when he began. The Southern Confederacy has nothing better to give, than all enjoyed in the United States, to its people, whilst the latter risks all, and are certain to lose if they succeed. Failure is their good fortune. It will be the salvation of them and their children. Their worst calamity would be their success. So far they have lost rights in this region, and they have lost rights in the South, with the exception of the officeholders. Outside of them all is loss, and no gain; and whatever they may think, the future has nothing better in store for them, until they fail. They have gone to the wrong place to hunt for rights. There are none where they are gone.

J. C. Breckinridge says there is no longer a Senate of the United States—the United States no longer exists—the Union is dissolved; hence he resigns. He didn't resign until he could hold office no longer. Notwithstanding the Union was dissolved in his opinion, as long as he could hold on, preach treason, and pocket Lincoln's gold, he did it. Disinterested and patriotic John, you ought to have left Kentucky a lock of your hair when you took to your heels, frightened at your own guilty shadow! Keep in trim for running, John; you will have to run further yet. He says he exchanges, with proud satisfaction, a six years' term in the Senate for the market of a soldier. Ah, indeed. He knew the six years' term had left him; he could never have left it, with proud satisfaction, or any other sort of satisfaction.

Dr. D. W. Yandell, whilom of Louisville, now of the Confederate army, has a half column advertisement in the "Louisville Courier," of the 19th of October, which is printed in Nashville and published in Bowlinggreen.

The Doctor announces that he has opened a hospital at Bowlinggreen, for the sick soldiers of the central division of the Confederate army in Kentucky. The advertisement is full of suggestions to the ladies how to prepare bandages, &c., and calling for the thousand and one articles needed. The said David W. bows quite obsequiously, and bags a little of everything marketable and mercurantable. He winds up with an appeal to the ladies in and around Bowlinggreen to convert themselves into nurses: "for," says he, "no hand can soothe the sick man's pillow, or soothe his distress, other than your own." Gallant Doctor!

The Cincinnati Gazette does not find the name of Government contractors on the United States loan. Their mission is not to loan, but to grab what is loaned.

(From the Regular Correspondent of the Evening Post.)

### The Leesburg Battle.

ADDITIONAL FACTS ABOUT THE CONFLICT—HOW THE FAILURE OCCURRED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1861.

General McClellan is back at his headquarters, and the attempt to cross the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry is acknowledged to be a complete failure. The rebels can say with perfect truth that they drove the Federal troops back, to their own side of the river with heavy slaughter. There has been a disposition in some quarters to blame Col. Baker for his conduct in the battle. It has been charged by some that he was rash, ambitious of military renown, and led his men into unnecessary danger. There is no foundation whatever for this criticism. Upon consulting persons who were present at the battle, and others here who know of the entire plan, I feel confident that the facts are as follows: First, that General McClellan issued the general order for the crossing of the Potomac and a reconnaissance upon its Virginia shore. Second, that all the details of the matter were left to General Stone, who was allowed to use his own judgment even in the time of crossing. It was probably intimated to him that the time had come for crossing at Edwards' Ferry, but it was understood that if he perceived great danger in the movement he could so report, and he at once temporarily postponed it. Under these circumstances General Stone ordered Colonel Devins to cross and make a careful reconnaissance. He did so, got into a severe skirmish with the rebels, and Col. Baker was sent over to his relief. There is no evidence in the world to show rashness on the part of Baker, but, on the contrary, it is certain that he crossed the river under circumstances of great risk and danger, with the generous object of rescuing the poor fellows who were caught in a bad trap.

The strategic movement was McClellan's; the execution of that movement was entrusted to General Stone. These facts are undeniable.

[It will be seen by reading further on that this correspondent contradicts the last passage, and declares that the movement was made without McClellan's orders or knowledge. We ask, in all the simplicity of an ignorant child, wouldn't it be better to discard four or five masters, and leave to some one general to have control?]

As for the particulars of the crossing of the river, so far as it is possible to gather them from the few persons here who witnessed it, it would seem as if the act was full of risk and danger. A row and two or three boats were all the means of transport. The river was high, the weather every way bad, and not only was there an almost total lack of means of transport across the river, but, after a small force had succeeded in landing, they do not seem to have guarded the Virginia end of the crossing. The most brilliant part of the whole performance was the final retreat at night of the force that had, subsequently to the battle, been thrown across. This was done in the face of a strong rebel force, and succeeded most admirably, not a man being lost. Gen. Stone was the last man to leave the Virginia shore, and once more his little army occupies a defensive position.

The Government is urged immediately to put the roads in and about Washington in a good condition, so that access to the various camps can be kept up during the winter. So far, however, nothing has been done to guard the Virginia end of the crossing. The most brilliant part of the whole performance was the final retreat at night of the force that had, subsequently to the battle, been thrown across. This was done in the face of a strong rebel force, and succeeded most admirably, not a man being lost. Gen. Stone was the last man to leave the Virginia shore, and once more his little army occupies a defensive position.

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Several regiments have been sent down the eastern side of the Potomac to reinforce Gen. Sickles, and there are no fears of an attempt of the rebels to cross there. Whether they will, in the flush of a considerable success at Edwards' Ferry, attempt to cross the upper Potomac remains to be seen; but General Banks and Stone, it is said, have no fears of it, and would like nothing better than to have the rebels try it.

Our forces have been withdrawn from Harper's Ferry, even the pickets, and now are at Point of Rocks. The fact is that Banks and Stone have never had but a small force under their control, the Government insisting that nearly all the available force should be kept for its defense at this point. The rebels had a much stronger force than it was supposed they had at Leesburg.

Since writing the above I learn, upon good authority, that Gen. McClellan asserts that the Leesburg reconnaissance was made without any consultation with him, and that Gen. Scott ordered it, or Stone executed it, without orders. Gen. McClellan's friends assert further that he will resign if such movements are to be made without his authority while he is at least nominally commander. It is said that Gen. Scott, without the assent of McClellan, ordered Gen. Stone to cross the river for a simple reconnaissance.

All the wounded, unless so severely hurt that they cannot rapidly bear a journey here, will in a few hours be in Washington, and hospital accommodations are prepared for them.

**The News.**

REBEL OUTRAGES.—We are credibly informed that a band of rebels went to the residence of Mr. Gabriel Davis, a venerable and respectable farmer, between sixty and seventy years of age, who resides in Shelby, just over the line from this county, week before last, at the dead hour of night, and took him and one of his sons out and hung them twice, until they were nearly dead.

The cause of this diabolical outrage was, that one of Mr. Davis' sons and another young man had joined the Federal forces, and had been furnished by them with arms. They had hid their arms, unknown to Mr. Davis and family, until they could get ready to join their commands.

The rebels, hearing of this, went to Mr. Davis' residence, as above stated, and demanded their arms. The parties that had secreted the arms both being absent, and having informed no one of their secret, of course both Mr. Davis and his son knew nothing of their whereabouts, and told the rebels so. But this would not satisfy them, so they marched the old man and his son off in different directions, and hung them to make them reveal the secret.

After being hung the second time until life was nearly extinct, the old man was cut down, and when he came to he saw a group standing around him, who again demanded of him the whereabouts of the arms. The old man told them again that he knew nothing of the arms, but if they would let him off and come again on a certain night, if he could find out anything about the much coveted arms, he would tell them.

On these conditions they let him off, and the poor and decrepit old man left for the home from which he had been so ruthlessly torn, more dead than alive.

The Union men hearing of the conditions on which he had been released, repaired to his house on the appointed night and waited to give the rebels a proper reception, but they hearing of this concluded that "wisdom was the better part of valor," and never went near.

The old man at his family have not since been molested, but have been left to enjoy the undisturbed rights and privileges that have hitherto been guaranteed to free born American citizens.

**Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger.**

Ninety car loads of wagons and mules arrived here last Saturday, en route for Henderson. They are intended for the Thirty-first regiment, and will enable it to move immediately to the interior of Kentucky. It is said that the Forty-second will take the place of the Thirty-first, at Henderson.—*Evansville Journal*, 28th.

Particulars of the brilliant charge on Springfield, by Major Zegonyi, at the head of one hundred and fifty men, are published in the St. Louis Republican, of the 28th, in addition to those we received by the telegraph:

Major Zegonyi, who left Camp Haskell Thursday night, with one hundred and fifty of Fremont's body guard, and Major White, with some number of Missouri Private Scouts, for Springfield, have just been heard from. Zegonyi reports that, as they were entering the town, White turned his back on him, and Zegonyi has not seen him since.

There were from two thousand to twenty-two hundred rebels in Springfield, and these Zegonyi charged upon again and again, with extraordinary bravery and energy, up and down the streets, and drove them from the place. Soon after, the rebels returned with an increased force, and Zegonyi, with his handful of men, was forced to retire, but before he did so he set fire to the town. To what extent it was destroyed it is not stated. Zegonyi then fell back ten miles, followed by the rebels, but learning Federal reinforcements were near at hand, the brave Hungarian halted.

Generals McKimstry, Pope and Hunter, are marching rapidly this way, and are all supposed at present to be this side of Warsaw.

Gen. Fremont and staff, it is now thought, will leave this morning.

The rebel loss is not stated, nor is ours; but it is supposed to be large, in proportion to the small number of the body guard engaged. Some state the body guard lost at fifteen.

Though Major White and his men appear, from Zegonyi's report, under a cloud, no doubt there is another version of the story, and that the Prairie Scouts will appear brave and true, when the full statement is made.

The conduct of Zegonyi and his men was doubtless of the most gallant kind, and their fighting desperate against such fearful odds.

I shall soon have full particulars, and will send them at once. Active times are expected to occur very soon not far from the present point.

Then follows Gen. Fremont's dispatch to Capt. McKee, which we published Monday evening:

**Fremont's Headquarters, Camp Morris, Ky., Saturday morning, October 25.**

The following general order has just been issued this morning by Gen. Fremont:

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Camp Morris, Ky., October 25.

By order of the General commanding, the following dispatches from the brave Major Zegonyi are published, that all may know how much of success to the cause of the country may be accomplished by discipline and good conduct, viz:

Major Zegonyi, of Springfield, Ky., October 24, 11:15, A.M.

General: The information on which I can rely is that on Wednesday evening, fifteen hundred men came into Springfield, and that there are at present not less than eighteen or nineteen hundred men.

I will march forward and try what I can do, and at the same time I would be thankful if some reinforcements could be sent after me. Should I be successful I need them for guard. Should I be defeated, to have some troops to fall back with my worn out command. I will report shortly again to Major General Fremont.

**[Signed.]** CHAS. ZEGONYI, Major Commanding Body Guard.

Zegonyi was advised before reaching Springfield, of the force of the rebels, but he was determined to have a fight. Colonel Pierce, said to be from Arkansas, commanded one of the rebel regiments. It is thought that the cause of the increased secession force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for a number of weeks past, which it is stated the rebels intend to carry South with them.

Price is making tracks Southward in Missouri; but leaves no public notice of his destination. He is hunting for a safe place.

### Important from North Carolina.

UNION MEN DECLARING AGAINST THE CONFEDERACY—A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)

Our correspondent at Hatteras sends us to-day the most important news that we have yet received from any of the Confederate States. The Union men of North Carolina are beginning to act openly against the Confederates. They held a convention recently in Hyde county, and published the following declaration of independence, which our correspondent has furnished us from the original manuscript. This, we presume, is the first publication of this important and able document:

**UNION MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

The Union men of North Carolina are moving in earnest. A convention was held in Hyde county, the largest county in the State, on the 12th of October, in the year 1861 (in the old church in which the famous Mecklenburg Convention was held, and the first declaration of independence declared, May 20, 1774), and unanimously adopted, after passing resolutions declaring they would not be bound by the action of the Confederate States, and deciding that they still formed a part of the Union, they put forth the following:

**STATEMENT OF OUR VIEWS.**

Appealing to that sacred right of protest and resistance which is inherent in all oppressed communities, and with a first trust in the Almighty Ruler of mankind, whose good providence is declared in history, and who can never tolerate permanent ascendancy of wrong, we do hereby, on behalf of the loyal people of North Carolina, deliberately and solemnly proclaim our independence of the spurious government designating itself the "Confederate States of America," and of the revolutionary and treasonable dynasty which now usurps the governing power of our own State. We repudiate the unwarranted arrogation of authority asserted by these bold, bad men—traitors alike to the Federal Union and to the people of North Carolina. We disclaim and disavow all participation or acquiescence in their two-fold treachery, and we now and hereby reaffirm our inalienable allegiance to the Government of the United States, and resume all those elements and parts of sovereignty which belong, in subordination to the National Constitution, to the freemen of this Commonwealth.

In vindication of the justice of our cause, and in deference to the judgment of the world, we proceed to set forth some of the considerations which impel us to this declaration.

The tyrants, whom we now arraign before the tribunal of public conscience, have sought to deprive us of the precious heritage of our American citizenship, won for us by the heroic toils and sacrifices of our sires of the Revolution, and handed down to us to be transmitted to our children.

They have not only attempted the abrogation of the Constitution of the United States, but have addressed themselves to the sweeping mutilation of our municipal statutory law, as embodied in the Code put in operation on the 1st of January, 1865.

They have violated nearly every section of that venerable work of our fathers, the Bill of Rights, which the State Constitution solemnly declares to be an integral portion of itself, and never to be violated on any pretense whatever.

They have placed us in the false attitude of revolt against a beneficent and protecting Government, which had never done us an injustice, and which was full of blessings to us all.

They have made loyalty a crime, and betrayed many of our people into active rebellion, by false pretensions and intimidation.

They have endeavored, by the grossest falsehoods, persistently repeated, and by exaggerated appeals to prejudice and passion, to influence our minds against fellow citizens whose intercourse with us had been productive only of benefits.

They have destroyed a commerce with our Northern brethren which afforded a means of livelihood to no small portion of our people, and thereby brought the horrors of starvation to our doors.

They have inaugurated a neighborhood warfare of most cruel and unprovoked ferocity, which spares neither age, sex, or condition, but which arrays brother against brother, father against son, and substitutes for the kindly intercourse of friend with friend, a fiendish hatred, espionage, and persecution.

They have invaded the sacred precincts of the household, and sundered the dearest ties of human nature. They have torn husbands and fathers from their homes, and robbed families of their natural protection.

They have perpetrated the most shocking barbarities, and established a reign of terror and alarm without precedent in civilized history.

They have countenanced outrages and bloodshed, and encouraged mobs and riots; they have sanctioned the proceedings of irresponsible and self-constituted vigilance committees, and other bodies utterly unknown to the laws; tolerated with complacency their proscription and indiscriminate violence, and applauded their atrocious deeds.

They have brutally murdered inoffensive and harmless persons, some of them of great age.

They have offered rewards for the lives of freemen guilty of no crime, and put prices upon their heads.

They have organized fraud and falsehood, and made a system of robbery and theft.

They have taught our youth habitual disrespect to law, and inculcated lessons of sedition and unbridled license.

They have used every agency of bribery and corruption to consummate their ends. They have invited foreign tyrants to our shores, and sought, through the intrigues of commissioners abroad, to barter away our chartered liberties.

They have confiscated the property of citizens without just cause.

They have denied us the exercise of the elective franchise, and set at naught that provision of our organic law which affirms that elections ought to be often held.

They have destroyed the freedom of speech and of the press.

They have arrested and imprisoned peaceful and unoffending citizens without due process of law, and suspended the writ of habeas corpus.

They have recklessly disregarded the will of the people to abide by the compact of the National Union, as repeatedly declared in public meetings throughout the State, and

by the emphatic overwhelming vote of the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in February last.

They have set aside the solemn and deliberate disapproval of the machinations of the Disunionists, pronounced by a majority of the people, in refusing to authorize the calling of a State Convention.

They have prostituted their official position to the purposes of a secret and infamous conspiracy, which had pre-determined the destruction of the Union, regardless of popular dissent, and, in the unscrupulous zeal of their treason, they have assumed powers without warrant, either express or implied, in the Constitution.

They have arrogated the authority, through a Convention, summoned with indecent haste and acting in flagrant violation of the wishes of the people, to perform an act legally impossible, and therefore without effect or force, in decreeing the secession of this Commonwealth from the Federal Union. The ordinances of this Convention have never been submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

They have commissioned ten men as Representatives of the State in a body called the Confederate Congress, unknown to and unauthorized by the laws, and occupying an attitude of hostility to that Constitution, which North Carolina has formally and definitely ratified and accepted as the supreme law of the land. And, as if to omit no incident of a complete disfranchisement, they have withheld from the electors the poor privilege of designating such representatives.

They have raised and kept up armies to crush the liberties and waste the substance of the people, and have subordinated the civil to the military power.

They have deprived the people of the right to bear arms in their own defense, but have obliged them to assist in the unlawful work of their own enslavement.

They have required excessive bail, imposed excessive fines, and inflicted cruel and unusual punishments.

They have instituted a system of illegal searches, in granting general warrants whereby officers and messengers have been commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the fact committed; and to seize persons not named and when offenses were not particularly described and supported by evidence.

They have restrained the people of their right to assemble together to consult for the common good.

They have taken and imprisoned freemen and deprived them of their freeholds, liberties, and privileges, and outlawed and exiled them and destroyed and deprived them of their life, liberty, and property, contrary to the laws of the land.

They have delayed and denied, to freemen restrained of their liberty, the remedy guaranteed by the Bill of Rights to inquire into the lawfulness of such restraints and to remove if unlawful.

They have allowed the people of this State to be made subject to the payment of exorbitant and illegal taxes and imposts without their consent.

They have denied our citizens the sacred and inalienable right of trial by jury in questions respecting property.

They have put freemen to answer criminal charges without presentment, indictment, or impeachment.

They have convicted freemen of crime without the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and law-abiding men, in open court, as heretofore used.

They have disregarded the right of every man in criminal prosecutions to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony; compelled freemen to give evidence against themselves, and refused them a speedy and impartial trial.

They have suspended the laws and their execution without warrant or necessity, and permitted the prevalence of anarchy and disorder.

They have confounded the legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of government, which ought to be forever separate and distinct.

They have permitted the interference of persons from outside our boundaries in regulating our internal government and police, the right of which belongs solely and exclusively to the people of this State.

They have welcomed armed invaders from other States to assist in the subjugation of our citizens.

They have secretly promulgated, and in some instances openly proclaimed, their purpose to confer official honors and emoluments and peculiar privileges upon a certain set of men separate from the community; to restrict the right of suffrage in a few, and to substitute a life tenure of public office for the term fixed by law.

They have practically annulled the cardinal axiom of popular government and initial postulate of our Bill of Rights that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.

WHEREFORE, From these tyrants and public enemies we now sever ourselves, socially and politically, forever; and, with a full and lively sense of the responsibilities which our action devolves upon us, and reverently invoking the aid and guidance of Almighty God, we pledge to each other, for the maintenance of this solemn compact, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

**[Signed.]** MARBLE NASH TAYLOR, CALER B. STONE, WM. O'NEIL, Select Committee.

HATTERAS, Hyde county, N. C., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1861.

(From the Louisville Courier, Oct. 16th.)

The following, which we copy from a late number of the Nashville Union and American, will be read with profound interest everywhere and especially throughout Kentucky:

**INTERESTING SCENE IN THE CONFEDERATE COURT.**—We have heretofore noticed the arrival in our city of the distinguished and venerable Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, and we also announced, a few days since, that he had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. Judge Monroe, attended by several friends, presented himself in open Court, before Hon. Judge Humphreys (who now presides in the District Court of the Confederate States, after having for some years presided with high honor in the District Court of the old Union). The following are the proceedings as extracted from the records of the Court on this interesting occasion:

**District Court of the Confederate States of America for Middle Tennessee.**

THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1861.

Present, the Hon. West H. Humphreys, Judge of said Court. The Hon. Thomas B.

Monroe, late of Kentucky, appeared in Court and said:

If the Court please:—It is agreed, we know, by all Jurists and men of common sense that the obligations of protection by the Government and allegiance of the citizens or subjects, are reciprocal and dependent, and that, therefore, whenever the government has ceased to afford the protection, the obligation of obedience and support by the citizens no longer exists, and the body of the people have the inalienable right to revolt, and having accomplished the revolution, may adopt the new government, which they believe will best insure the protection of their rights and promote their welfare; or any proper portion of the people may separate themselves and the territory they occupy—"secede"—and form such new government within their own dominion as they think proper; or any number of such oppressed people may emigrate and adopt themselves citizens of any other government. The Government of the United States ceased to afford protection to the citizens in Kentucky. Every right of life, liberty and property has been there ruthlessly violated by both lawless men and the government itself, and a despotism arrogantly established, worse than any heretofore known in the history of the world. In the worst of the oriental and Northern despots even the Autocrat is bound at his peril to observe certain established customs, but in Kentucky all usage is ignored and the rights of men violated in the most aggravated and insulting modes. In this state of affairs I elected to expatriate myself, and emigrate, and I resigned the office I held under the government, and departed its territory. In doing this, having the right to choose the country of my adoption, I chose the "Confederate States." I was born within their territory, I approve their Constitution and institutions, admire their people and their statesmen, and believe that the composition and character of their people, and position and circumstances of their country are such that it may be confidently expected their public affairs will always be administered by high, honorable and able men.

I have unbounded confidence in their ability to maintain their independence, and that here will be performed all the duties of a good Government to its citizens. I am, therefore, ready to take the oath in support of the Constitution of the Confederacy, and of allegiance to it.

Whereupon the following oath was administered to him:

I, Thomas B. Monroe, hereby declare that, having renounced my allegiance to the "United States," I hereby adopt myself a citizen of the "Confederate States of America," and solemnly swear that I will support their Constitution, and will true allegiance bear to its Government so long as I am a citizen thereof.

The Court received with the liveliest satisfaction your renunciation of allegiance to the United States and your declaration that you will bear true allegiance to the Confederate States.

You left the United States when the Constitution established by our forefathers ceased to have existence within its limits. You are welcome to the Confederate States, where it exists in fullest rigor and most effective operation.

The Court gives expression to the confident belief that the day is not distant when Kentucky, the theater of your distinguished usefulness as a jurist, Kentucky, unshackled and free, will, by her unbiased and unfringed exercise of her highest right, cast off the despotism of Northern usurpers, and establish herself as one of the members of the Confederate States.

After with the Court adjourned.

We are persuaded that there have occurred but few scenes more interesting than the one above described. To be appreciated properly the reader should bear in mind that Judge Monroe has been some forty years a jurist of great eminence; had presided in the District Court of the United States for Kentucky for more than twenty years with great credit to himself and most beneficially to the public; that he had been driven forth from his long cherished home by the most abominable tyranny the world has known, and that he is now in his way to the State of Virginia, where he was born, and whose honored soil holds the sacred ashes of a dozen generations of his ancestors. The whole scene was pathetic and imposing in the highest degree, and all present, together with the Court, were seen to be deeply affected.

It was a scene worthy to form one of the most imposing and captivating pages in the history of the Confederacy of the South. A dramatic historian, like Macaulay, would illustrate and adorn the progress of this great revolution, with the picture presented by that venerable jurist, just escaped from the bloodthirsty hands of the despot, who had driven him from a State in which he had lived, the light of the law, irreproachable as a man, beloved by his companions, honored by his profession, and venerable in his years, voluntarily and proudly abjuring an allegiance which no longer returned to him the rights of a citizen, but made him an obsequious slave, and with all the dignity of one thus honored and respected, and conscious of this recitance, appearing in that presence, and with the pure eloquence of truth, offering the remaining years of his life to the service of the new Government, which had arisen as the successor of the old Union, as it was in its purer and brighter days. By this act the venerable Judge, now seventy years old, does not retire from the responsibilities and duties of a citizen, but transfers them from the Despotism of the North to the Confederacy of the South. Having two sons and two grandsons in the service of the Confederate States, he expresses himself ready to resume his citizenship in these States, now struggling for their independence, which includes, not only his civil duties, but every obligation that may devolve upon any other citizen, to defend his country against the invaders, and to chastise them into justice.

It was a scene worthy of the painter's pencil and the historian's pen, and cannot fail to impress every one with its imposing dignity.

**BREACH OF PROMISE.**—A breach of promise case of unusual interest is said to have occurred recently in one of the Courts of Western Iowa.—Mr. James S. Mann vs. Susan Long. Mr. Mann had engaged to marry Miss Long, but actually married Miss Sarah Jane Little. This is another proof of the truth of Goldsmith's couplet—

"Man (a) wants but Little here below,  
 Nor wants that little Little."



## Daily Democrat.

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Market and Jefferson.

**Cole's Pteron.**—Good Union men, who may be in need of Cole's pteron, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. *diff*

**A Word to Newspaper Readers.**  
The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

**To Correspondents.**  
We should be much obliged to our friends in all parts of the State if they would, during these stirring times, send us the news of their neighborhood whenever any events of importance occur. We shall thus be better able to keep our readers posted as to the true state of affairs in Kentucky.

N. B.—All letters for publication should be separate from letters on business, and addressed as follows: "Louisville Democrat, drawer C, Louisville, Ky."

**POLICE PROCEEDINGS.**—Tuesday, October 29.—George Earle was presented on the charge of passing counterfeit money on different persons. The City Attorney, as also witnesses, not being present, those that were present were recognized, and the trial set for to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

**JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT—CRIMINAL TERM.**—Tuesday, Oct. 29.—W. G. Anderson was sworn in as an attorney to practice in this court.

The case against Benjamin Lunt, charged in connection with the Walker with the murder of the Hill family, was called and continued until the next term.

The cases of Smith and Collingwood were also continued.

The cases of Gallagher and O'Bryan were continued until next term. Own bond of each in \$500 to appear.

The court then adjourned.

**WHOLESALE TRADING.**—Officers Thomas Reaugh, Charles Glass, and C. W. Taylor, having received information that great depredations had been daily for some time committed upon that beautiful forest known as Bullitt's Woods, proceeded to that point yesterday, and found their information only too true. About one half of that forest had been felled to the ground, the wood chopped up, and hauled away. The officers succeeded in their mission so far as to arrest twenty-one, out of about fifty persons who have been engaged in this rascally business. The land is said to belong to our fellow-citizen, Cuthbert Bullitt.

**MORE TROOPS.**—Capt. Graham's cavalry company, 78 rank and file, arrived at Jeffersonville last evening from Indianapolis. They are a fine looking body of men, and are well armed with Sharpe's carbines, 22 loads, and two revolvers, twelve loads for each man, with fine horses, tents, &c., all complete. They expect to come over to this city this morning, and go into camp at Oakland for drill.

One of the members informs us that there are about 1,000 cavalry at Indianapolis, all destined for this point so soon as they can be armed and equipped. Four companies of them expect to leave this week.

## Court of Appeals.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY OF TERM.

FRANKFORT, October 28, 1861.

CASES DECIDED.

Comstock vs Lock, Davies, affirmed.

Dunbar vs Daniel et al, Davies, affirmed.

Hines vs Hines et al, Fulton, reversed.

Commonwealth vs Kentucky vs Turner, rejoinder to answer of Attorney General filed.

Bryan vs Winchel & Sande, Davies, continued.

McKinney vs Daniel et al, Davies, continued.

Buckley et ux vs Davidson et al, Davies, continued.

Cox et al vs Field, Davies.

Williams & Barrett vs Wilbur, Davies.

Proctor vs Emock et al, Davies—were submitted on briefs.

The docket for the winter term, 1861, will close on Tuesday, the twelfth day of November next. All appeals filed after that day will be docketed to the summer term, 1862.

**BAD BOY.**—We learn that a certain boy down town is in the habit of playing some rather naughty tricks. One of them is to go into a yard where the Democrat is lying, before the resident has risen, steal it, and return about breakfast time, sell him his own paper and decamp; some other morning waiting till the man of the house has gone away, return with the stolen paper and sell it to the lady of the house. These may be sharp tricks, boy, but they will do you harm; be careful.

We again call the attention of our city and country buyers to the weekly auction sale at L. Kahn & Co.'s, where they sell weekly large amounts of seasonable goods. By attending this sale buyers will save 25 per cent on domestic goods. We expect large attendance at this sale, as the assortment is great and will be sold without reserve.

The Governors of New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania, in view of the prosperous crops and great good health which have blessed their people this year, have appointed Thursday, Nov. 28th, as a day of thanksgiving for blessings already given and prayers for the future.

Our poetical and musical young friend, Will S. Hays, composer of several very popular ballads, has taken up quarters at the store of D. P. Pauls, where, he requests us to say, his friends will find him.

## The News.

Our last night's dispatches give us the startling intelligence, in a long rigmarole, which the President of the United States has published in some New York paper two long advertisements, and the said dispatches treat as to the sum, substance and phraseology, as if all the world would rejoice to hear that New York had received two advertisements from Washington.

Our dispatches further tell us that the Evening Post contradicts the Tribune's story about Commodore Dupont's private Secretary. The foundation of which, was that some crazy fellow had disappeared. And the Navy Department states that the story is without a shadow of foundation.

Lieut. Scott, in command of the Keystone State, has been ordered under arrest for not pursuing the Sumpter as ordered till he found her. It is very evident that some of our officers are thick headed.

Later dispatches state that the New York Evening Commercial has information direct, confirming the Tribune's story. But we presume that if Commodore Dupont had informed his officers, and the officers of the Vanderbilt, that his papers were all stolen, he would hardly have done so before notifying the Navy Department, and the Navy Department's statement is, at noon yesterday, much later than any other reports.

Our San Francisco dates are to Sunday evening. Preparations were on foot for a great celebration over the completion of the Pacific telegraph, when the news of Col. Baker's death was received. California politicians think the Governor of Oregon will appoint Benj. Starke, of Portland, as Baker's successor. Oregon dates of the 19th represent the mining news as very flattering, another gold fever is likely to be the result. A great fire in San Francisco last Saturday destroyed a woolen factory valued at \$40,000.

By way of San Francisco we have, this morning, late and interesting intelligence from Calcutta and Japan. The Russians have taken possession of Isos Santa Island, the key to the Japanese sea.

Russia and the United States will get control of the world.

Letters from Campbellsville state that Col. Grider's regiment has left that place, and that there remain there at present Colonels Hobson's and Pennebaker's regiments, about one thousand strong, and that they are rapidly filling up—all under the command of Gen. Ward. We also learn that since the troops fell back from Greensburg the rebels have recommenced their raids, and are robbing and destroying wherever they have any show.

Col. Jno. McCrea, formerly an officer in the British army, but for the last twelve or fifteen years residing in South Carolina and drilling the forces of that State, passed through this city yesterday with his son on the way to Camp Wild Cat, where young McCrea, about 18 years old, will volunteer and taste a soldier's life.

The New York Tribune's special correspondent at Washington regales us with another of his sensation stories—that Commodore DuPont's private secretary had absconded from the fleet off Hampton Roads, with all the maps, plans, charts, and even sealed orders for the great expedition, as if Commodore DuPont had no more sense, no more discretion, than to place such important documents in the charge of his private secretary, or where he could obtain them; and as if the means of absconding from the fleet were as easy as walking out of one's own door. The Herald's correspondent also treats us to the story that a captain of one of the transports had opened his instructions, and divulged the destination of the fleet—just as if the captains of all those vessels were not men of prudence, men accustomed to obey orders—divulged the destination—but to whom, when, where, &c., said Herald correspondent saith not. If he discovered so much, how did his ingenuity come to stop without learning all the particulars? The fact is, the Herald and Tribune, like the two blades of a pair of shears, are both aiding the rebellion in every possible way—each cutting against the other, but always managing to do something intended to injure the cause of the government. We wait for more un-liable information before we pin our faith to either dispatch.

**DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.**—As the cars were coming from Indianapolis yesterday morning, on their way to Jeffersonville, with Capt. Graham's cavalry company on board, when about ten miles beyond Seymour one of the company was so seriously injured that he has since died. The train ran upon the switch to let the freight train go up, when one of this cavalry company, named Robert West, got off. In getting on again, it is supposed, his saber striking him so that he fell, and, as the train was at the time moving, though slowly, he slipped under the cars, where both legs and his left arm were cut off, or nearly so. Arriving in Seymour, he was left in charge of the surgeon of an Illinois regiment encamped there, the surgeon expressing a hope that amputation would save his life; but a dispatch was received in Jeffersonville last night stating that he was dead. He was a single man.

There is but one way of saving money, and that is by attending E. I. Granman & Co.'s auction sales, which commence this morning and will be continued during the week. They have received a new and well selected stock of fall and winter dry goods, which are to be sold, without reserve, for cash. The ladies can buy all their dry goods suitable for fall and winter by attending these sales.

We find in the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday, the following interesting particulars of the fight at West Liberty, of which we gave a short statement yesterday morning:

**THE FIGHT AT WEST LIBERTY, KENTUCKY.**—PARTICULARS OF THE SKIRMISH—COLONEL LEN A. HARRIS' REGIMENT IN FINE CONDITION.  
Captain James Laughlin, of Company B, 1st O. V. C., returned yesterday from the expedition to Western Kentucky. He had been detailed to act as an escort for Captain Konkle's battery, and his orders were to see the battery safe into General Nelson's command, and then to return, unless wanted for special service for a day or two. Capt. Laughlin has expected to serve as the body guard of General Mitchell, under the anticipation that General M. would take command of the column advancing to Eastern Tennessee. These facts will account for the presence of Capt. Laughlin in the action of West Liberty and his return.

Col. Len Harris, with his regiment, 2nd Ohio, two guns of Capt. Konkle's Ohio battery, and Capt. Laughlin's cavalry, set out at three o'clock Tuesday afternoon of last week, from a point thirty-six miles inside of West Liberty, for a march upon that town, intending to surprise it at daylight the following morning. It was reported that the rebels, several hundred strong, were advantageously posted in the neighborhood of West Liberty, which is situated on the head waters of the Licking river, is the county seat of Morgan county, and thirty-five miles from Prestonsburg, the headquarters of the rebels in Eastern Kentucky. The gallant boys of the Ohio Second pressed forward with great spirit and vigor, but a heavy rain came up and fell for six hours without intermission, making the roads so bad as to cause detention. The men toiled forward steadily all night, wading the Licking river—the water up to their belts—three times. At eight o'clock Wednesday morning they had marched 36 miles, and the bushwhackers of the enemy, posted on a rocky hillside and in a corn field, opened fire upon the advance, doing no injury, as they were in manifest tripartite. Colonel Harris saw that the fight was to be a mere skirmish, and that the first thing to be done was to clean the enemy out of the bushes. Giving directions to the artillery (one gun had been left behind, owing to the wretched condition of the roads, and there was but one on the spot) to send a few shells into the town, and a successful neck of the woods, the Colonel gave his horse in charge of a servant, and went into the bushes with his flank companies, which were armed with Enfield rifles. They had a most exciting hunt after the rebels, who were popped over in all directions, and driven like a flock of frightened animals through the bushes and fields. The Captain says Colonel Harris and his men returned from this rebel hunt covered all over with burrs and Spanish needles. Not one of the boys was as much as scratched by an enemy's ball, though they had killed seventeen rebels, most of whom were men living in the vicinity. There was no mistake about the killing, for officers have been the articles most in demand since that time in the little town of West Liberty. Three well known citizens of the town were killed, and another, the leading seceder of the place, was seen running away, his right arm dangling, as it had been shattered by a rifle ball.

In the first onset, one platoon of Captain Laughlin's cavalry had been sharply engaged with a party of the enemy posted on a steep and rocky hill. One rebel was shot dead there, and another wounded. Lieut. Sam. W. Fordyce, of the cavalry, was struck by a rifle ball in the left leg, the ball passing from the bone, inflicting a painful wound. The rebels were terrified at the bombshell sent screaming through the woods, and fled as if they had discovered the devil suddenly on a dark night. There was a party of cavalry—a motley array—drawn up near the Court House. A shell howled up the street and exploded near them. The captain shouted "Disperse!" and there was a wild scamper.

One fellow, well mounted, and armed with a good rifle, lingered behind, and fired with deliberate aim at Col. Harris, as the latter rode into the town. He luckily missed his aim. The moment he fired he put his horse to the top of his speed to make his escape, but a volley was fired after him, and he fell headlong. On coming up to him he was found stretched in the road insensible. A close examination of his person disclosed the fact that though his clothes had been cut in several places by balls, the only wound was a bullet hole through his right hand. The fellow was seared. The town was deserted by its inhabitants, only a few negroes remaining behind. The people had been taught that the Union soldiers would be guilty of the most awful atrocities. Several women made their appearance on Thursday trembling with cold and fear, and said that they had remained in the woods all night after the fight. They were afraid they would be ill-used if they were in the power of the Union soldiers, and were greatly surprised and gratified to learn that they had been mistaken. The poor creatures had been told by the seceders that the Abolition soldiers rejoiced to kill Southern babies, and were in the habit of carrying little children about on their bayonets in the towns which they took; and this was actually believed.

Friday morning, when Capt. Laughlin left, the people at West Liberty were more reconciled. They had received a lesson. Col. Harris was expecting orders to join Gen. Nelson, to take part in the expedition to Prestonsburg. Gen. Nelson was at Hazel Green, with two regiments of Ohio troops, and Col. Metcalf's Kentuckians, and there was another regiment of Ohioans at Mount Sterling, pressing forward. Col. Harris was within thirty-five miles of Prestonsburg, and Gen. Nelson, ten or fifteen miles south of Col. Harris, and about the same distance from Prestonsburg. It was reported the rebels were about 5,000 strong at that place, and without artillery, though it was understood that six pieces for them were on the way, through the mountains, from Virginia. Col. Harris' regiment was in excellent health and spirits, and anxious to stir up something more exciting in the way of a fight.

**RALLY! RALLY!**  
Colonel Walter C. Whitaker will address the people of Owen county as follows:  
At Owen, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M.  
At Liberty, Nov. 2, at 11 A. M.  
At Dallasburg, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M.

He calls on all the friends of the Union to volunteer for its defense. *diff*

The story about opening the instructions to the fleet, and a clerk making off with them, is no doubt, a sensation item, invented to startle the public. Knavery is, however, so rife just now, that no perdy is beyond credulity, unless the account comes by telegraph.

## NATIONAL LOAN.

JOSEPH MAYO, COMMISSIONER.  
OFFICE AT MENNING & SPEER'S, ON  
JEFFERSON, BETWEEN FOURTH AND  
FIFTH STREETS. OPEN FROM 10 A.  
M. TILL 1 P. M. *diff*

**FOR THE SOLDIERS.**—We have now in store, and to arrive, a pure article of white navy beans, all kinds of bacon, onions, kront, butter, lake fish, in quantities to suit, from one barrel or oask up. We will sell very low for cash, to close consignment. We are also agents for an extra refined coal oil and the Meade oil. *diff*

**BOARDERS WANTED.**—A family living on the west side of Fifth street, fourth door north of Broadway, will take a few boarders, and give them all the comforts of a home. Terms moderate. Apply at this office, or at the place above mentioned. *diff*

The ladies of the city of Louisville will please bear in mind that we are still selling off our stock of dry goods at prime cost. *diff*

**Notice to Street Pavers.**  
Sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's office up to Wednesday, October 30, 1861, at twelve o'clock P. M., to grade and pave the alley between Chestnut and Gray and Hancock and Clay streets. Usual security required. *diff*

**DIED.**  
On Tuesday, the 29th Oct. 1861, at Middletown, Jefferson county, Mrs. Mary E. Barker, consort of Benjamin Barker, aged 36 years and eleven months. Her illness was long and painful, and was borne with the faith and fortitude of the Christian. Her funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. J. H. Harney, in Middletown, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. *diff*

**Marion Rifle Zouaves!**  
ALL MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY, NOW IN THE CITY, ARE REQUESTED TO MEET AT THE OLD ARMY, THIS MORNING, the 30th, at 9 o'clock, to sign a petition for the re-organization of the company. By order of the Captain. *diff*

**Attention, Jefferson Guards!**  
ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY WHO WENT OUT TO Lebanon Junction are hereby notified to meet at their armory, at half-past eleven o'clock this morning, to receive their pay. *diff*

**BARLEY! BARLEY! BARLEY!**  
2,000 BUSHELS PRIME FALL BARLEY, FOR SALE BY VERNON & CO. *diff*

**\$10 REWARD.**  
JOHN LYONS DEPORTED FROM CAPT. JOSEPH O'NEILL'S COMPANY, on the 23d of Oct. 1861. He is about 5 feet 1 inch high, dark complexioned, and has a small moustache. The above reward will be given if he is delivered to me at Camp Washington, or at my store on Water street, between Third and Fourth streets. *diff*

**WALKER'S EXCHANGE,**  
Third Street, between Main and Market.

**FRESH VENISON!**  
RECEIVED THIS DAY, ALSO—  
SHELL OYSTERS,  
GEORGE QUAIL,  
WOODCOCK,  
BLUE-WING DUCK,  
SQUIRREL,  
FISH,  
And all other delicacies of the season. The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars will always be found at the Bar.

We are daily receiving Malby's celebrated C. S. M. Cans, by far the finest and best flavored Oysters ever sold in this market. *diff*

**THE VERY LATEST.**  
Most Important Arrival!  
**ANDERSON'S**  
NEW STOCK OF  
Military & Civilian's Goods

TO BE MADE TO ORDER AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES, and in a style unsurpassed, at  
**208 THIRD ST.**  
The Military department is controlled with experience and skill. *diff*

**KENTUCKY HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY.**

To the Ladies of Louisville!

HAVING OPENED A RETAIL DEPARTMENT FOR THE SALE EXCLUSIVELY OF MY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS, OF FOURTEEN, UNDER THE PATENT OF HON. HALL (No. 5), particular attention is directed to our stock, which consists of the very latest styles of SKIRTS, made of the very finest tempered steel, and put together in the most artistic and durable manner.

THE PRICES WILL DEFY ALL POSSIBLE COMPETITION.  
Old Skirts repaired in the most elegant style.  
AT WHOLESALE the prices will be kept 10 per cent. below New York rates. *diff*

**ST. CHARLES REST ANT,**  
Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.

I AM IN DAILY RECEIPT OF THE VERY CHOICEST  
OF OYSTERS IN THE SHELL, such as—  
SHREWPORT, SADDLEROCK'S, FAIRBANK'S, EAST RIVER, ROCKAWAY'S.

Also, of all kinds of GAME, such as—  
QUAILS, VENISON, HOUSE, BLUE-WING DUCK, YOUNG SQUIRRELS, WOODCOCK.

With all other luxuries in season. All of which I serve at my restaurant, or send to any place in the city, in style that cannot be surpassed.

N. B. Parties, Hotels and Families can be supplied with the above on short notice.  
Malby's C. S. M. and H. M. constantly on hand, in cans and half cans.

John W. Harris' celebrated DAYTON ALE and PORTER for sale at the St. Charles, in barrels, half barrels, kegs and bottles. *diff*

**A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' MISSES, and CHILDREN'S, FURS of all shapes, styles, and qualities, just received and for sale at very low prices at**  
PRATHER & SMITH'S, 429 Main st. *diff*

**REFINED SUGAR.**  
700 lbs Yellow Sugar, for sale by  
200 lbs White Sugar, for sale by  
RAWSON, TODD & CO. *diff*

**COFFEE.**  
50 bags good and prime Rio; 75 bags Java in pockets; 100 bags Laguyra in pockets; for sale by  
RAWSON, TODD & CO. *diff*

**SUGAR-CURED HAMS—CASKS ON CONSIGNMENT, for sale low to close, by**  
RAWSON, TODD & CO. *diff*

**SUGAR-CURED HAMS—CASKS FOR SALE (ON CONSIGNMENT), for sale by**  
RAWSON, TODD & CO. *diff*

**WINE.**  
10 cases Port Wine; 10 cases Madeira; 10 cases Muscat; 5 cases Claret; 25 cases Malaga; for sale and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO. *diff*

**RUM.**  
1 penchone Jamaica Rum; 50 N. E. do; for sale and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO. *diff*

**PRIME COFFEE.**—20 SACKS PRIME JAVA, LON-  
GUTTA and Rio Coffee, for sale by  
HIBBITT & SON. *diff*

**JOHN M. STOKES & SON.**  
**HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT**  
OF THE  
**CUMBERLAND,**  
FOR  
**ALL KINDS OF CAMP GOODS,**  
No. 229 MAIN ST., BET. SECOND AND THIRD,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Officers' Mess Chests and Mattresses, Army Cots, Four of the Best Patterns, Gum and Woolen Army Blankets, India Rubber Coats, Pants and Leggings, Camp Desks and Stools,**  
**AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER MILITARY GOODS.**

WE INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR OFFICERS' MESS CHEST, BEING THE MOST COMPLETE thing for the purpose yet invented. It is very strong and compact, and contains all the China, Glass, Tin and Hardware, and Table Cutlery necessary to set a table for four persons. Please call and examine it. *diff*

**Fine Kentucky Jeans!**

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my Mill, and added new machinery for making fine  
**KENTUCKY JEANS**  
(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant  
**Free from Grease and made of Pure Native Wool.**  
A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on hand. *diff*

**MRS. M. A. TAYLOR**  
(LATE MRS. M. A. O'DONNELL)  
BEGS TO INFORM HER LADY FRIENDS that this season is more complete than ever before, and having all been selected by herself personally, during her recent visit to Eastern cities, she is enabled to offer her Goods at

**VERY MODERATE PRICES.**  
French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every variety and entirely new designs. Paris-made Bonnets, Head-Bandies, Flowers, Ribbons and Neckties, Ladies' and Families' wearing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon the

**Strict and Punctual Execution**  
Of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants desiring their orders to Mrs. Taylor will find them promptly and accurately executed. *diff*

**Removal.**  
G. J. MOORE HAS MOVED HIS LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE FROM FIFTH TO FOURTH STREET, in the National Hotel building, adjoining the Office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased to see both old and new customers.

**ORDERS FOR TICKETS** in the popular Kentucky State Lottery (which draws daily), by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Address  
G. J. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. *diff*

**NOTICE.**  
MRS. T. P. HUGHES AND JAMES PARKMILL, who have withdrawn from their partnership in the business under the name of Hughes & Bell, &c., have this day dissolved the partnership, and the business will be continued under the name of Hughes & Bell, &c. *diff*

**BOARDING.**  
A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN FIND GOOD ROOMS &c., at No. 219 east side of First street, half way between Green and Walnut. *diff*

**WANTED.**  
500 COAT HANDS, ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 28th. Also, on Tuesday, 500 Pant Hands. Inquire at corner Third and Main streets. *diff*

**For Rent.**  
WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A VERY pleasant room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, at a very low price, can obtain day board. Apply at 431 Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. *diff*

**TENT CLOTH.**  
75,000 YARDS TENT CLOTH, STORE AND FOR SALE BY JAMES LOW & CO. *diff*

**LOST.**  
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 26, BETWEEN Third Street Market and Spring Garden, on the Shelby street road, a BLACK HORSE, HOCOON MARKED, of no use to any one except the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Democrat office, or at the stall of Mr. Tomlinson, in Third street, Market House. *diff*

**Office Woodlawn Association.**  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 13, 1861.  
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WOODLAWN ASSOCIATION are requested to meet at the Galt House on Friday evening, November 1st, 1861, at 7 1/2 o'clock, on business of importance. *diff*

**NOTICE.**  
ON THE 22d DAY OF OCTOBER, 1861, A NEGRO BOY calling himself JOHNSON, was committed to the Jefferson County Jail, as a runaway slave. He is about 16 years of age; dark brown color; 5 feet high; weighs 120 pounds; dark nose; slim figure; sharp bright smooth skin; beautiful set of teeth; rather short or dark-legged; speaks quick when spoken to; says he belongs to Granville Owens, of Henry Co., Ky., near Eminence. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. *diff*

**NOTICE.**  
ON THE 24th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1861, A NEGRO MAN calling himself JACKSON, was committed to the Jefferson County Jail, as a runaway slave. He is about 19 years of age; bright complexion; 5 feet 10 inches high; weighs 150 pounds; small scar in the corner of the right eye; also a scar on the left hand; heavy bushy head of hair, and smooth skin; straight and trim make, except a little toothy shoulder, and a little near-sighted. He was taken up in the State of Indiana, and says he belongs to George Taylor, of Boone Co., Ky., near Eminence. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. *diff*

**NOTICE.**  
W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C. *diff*

**C. S. MALTBY'S**  
OLD ESTABLISHED  
Baltimore Oyster Depot,

No. 325 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson.  
**A. BLISS, Agent.**  
FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, IN CANS and half cans packed in ice, received daily by Express. Made in the city, country towns, seaboard, and families always supplied at the lowest rates and in all cases warranted fresh and sweet. *diff*

**RALLY, RALLY, THE DRAVE!**

**A FEW MORE RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**

**CAMP FILLMORE,**  
At Eminence, Henry Co., Ky.

The regiment is so well filled that its completion is certain. Come on with as little delay as possible. *diff*

**W. C. WHITAKER.**  
MOLASSES—60 BBLs PLANTATION MOLASSES, in store and for sale by  
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st. *diff*

**WINE.**  
10 cases Port Wine; 10 cases Madeira; 10 cases Muscat; 5 cases Claret; 25 cases Malaga; for sale and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO. *diff*

**RUM.**  
1 penchone Jamaica Rum; 50 N. E. do; for sale and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO. *diff*

**PRIME COFFEE.**—20 SACKS PRIME JAVA, LON-  
GUTTA and Rio Coffee, for sale by  
HIBBITT & SON. *diff*

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